

A HAND-LIST OF THE SNAKES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

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Some time before Mr. Kinnear relinquished the appointment of Curator to our Society's collections, he appealed to me to compile a list of the Snakes of British India, and bring it up to date. The standard work on the Snakes of India appeared in 1890 under the title "Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia" for which Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S., of the British Museum was responsible. From 1893 to 1896 the "Catalogue of Snakes in the British Museum" appeared in the large volumes which were compiled by the same Author. Since this time no other work on the Indian Snakes has been published, but a great many notes and papers have been contributed to various scientific journals by workers in this branch of natural history, and, as was to be expected, many species have been discovered that were not known when the "Catalogue" appeared. These facts, it is felt, justify the list now presented.

I have been considerably exercised in mind just how much or how little to incorporate in a list of this kind. As it is written for the field naturalist it is desirable that all that may be useful to him should be included that is consistent with brevity. I have therefore restricted my remarks chiefly to modifications or amplifications to the text of the Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia, and enumerated all the new species that have been discovered since that work was published.

With regard to scientific nomenclature I am on delicate ground. When two of our greatest stars in the Zoological firmament are frequently in disagreement over precisely the same data—Mr. Boulenger in the British Museum and Mr. Stejneger in the United States National Museum at Washington—one is driven to the conclusion that one or other at times flagrantly disregards the international rules of Zoological nomenclature, or what is more probable, that the rules as laid down are so intricate as to admit of a dual interpretation.

It is extremely annoying to all workers in Zoology to have names upset with which they have grown familiar. In some instances therefore where there appears to me uncertainty I adhere to the names English herpetologists have learnt through Boulenger's Catalogue. In other instances where there appears to me no doubt that he is in error, I have adopted the nomenclature as corrected by

Stejneger. It is high time that the correct names in every case were fixed by an international tribunal from which there should be no appeal. Until that happy day we shall never be safe from perpetual change with the advent of every new book. In the sub-family *Hydrophinae* I have introduced many new genera and revived others that have fallen into disuse. In support of my action I have given a history of the genus wherever it has been changed.

Mr. Spence, with whom I have discussed most points in this paper, wished me to give an English as well as a Scientific name to the various species. I have found it extremely difficult in most cases to suggest an appropriate English name. In many cases I have adopted the English rendering of the scientific name, but in many other cases I have overcome the difficulty by attaching to the species the name of its discoverer, or the herpetologist who described it.

With regard to bibliography, I have only referred to publications concerning collections of snakes made in British India with which I include Ceylon, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier, Kashmir, the Himalayas, Assam, Burma and Tenasserim to the Isthmus of Kra. I have purposely excluded papers and volumes appertaining to collections from other tracts, which however may include species that occur in British India. Further my references only deal with literature which has appeared since the Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia in 1890.

In recording the measurement of snakes I give these according to the metrical system, and the duodecimal system, as so many of us are not yet accustomed to the former method.

In the domain of lepidosis I have given the ranges of costals, ventrals and subcaudals that are known for each species up to date. Similarly with distribution I have recorded the extended ranges known up to date.

My spelling of names of places has been taken from the most recent maps published by the Geological Survey of India.

Past experience leads me to expect adverse criticism from many quarters concerning my conception of a species in such genera as *Dendrelaphis*, *Dendrophis*, *Dipsadomorphus* and *Bungarus*. However until the Gods on the zoological Olympus can lay down a hard and fast definition of a species, it must happen that many more men like myself will hold considerably diverse opinions on this subject. Having dabbled in many branches of biology, including mammalia, aves, and reptilia, lepidoptera and diptera in the zoological domain, and flowers, ferns, and fungi in the vegetable, I have gained some knowledge of the conception of a species in these various fields.

My conception of a species among reptilia was largely acquired in the first place from Mr. Boulenger's works already referred to. One can gauge this Authority's conception of a species for instance

by studying his treatment of the genus *Silybura*. Many of the species recognised by him as such, are only distinguished by extremely minute differences affecting the relative measurements of certain head shields. Such minutiae must appear trifling to anyone but an expert. I fully concur with Mr. Boulenger's views, however, regarding this genus and recognise all the species enumerated by him as such. I consider that the species of the genera mentioned above, and recognised as such by me, are based on far more convincing differences than those seen in many species of *Silybura*.

The compilation of this list could only be made complete and up to date through kind help from others. Dr. Annandale has sent me repeatedly for some years every specimen in the Indian Museum I have wished to inspect, many of which had aroused doubts as to identity or recorded locality. Mr. Spence has extended me the same service so far as the Bombay collection is concerned. Dr. Pearson has given me similar assistance with regard to the collection in the Colombo Museum. In addition I have examined many minor collections in the Madras Museum, Karachi Museum, Travancore, etc., etc., and many private collections. As a result I have been able to investigate all the available specimens of the families *Typhlopidae*, *Glauconiidae*, *Uropeltidae*, *Ilysiidae*, and *Amblycephalidae* and revise all genera such as *Dendrophis*, *Dendrelaphis*, *Oligodon*, *Contia*, etc., etc., of the *Colubridae*. This has enabled me to check the work of other herpetologists and correct many of their mistakes as well as my own. To Miss Procter my grateful thanks are due. In spite of the heavy burden of work confronting her in the British Museum, she was kind enough to find time to give me extended ranges affecting lepidosis and distribution of the Indian species, which have come to light since the publication of the "Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia."

The first number attached to each species is the serial number of the list. The second number in parenthesis is that attached to the species in the "Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia."

Family.—1 TYPHLOPIDAE.

Genus.—TYPHLOPS Oppel.

1. (*Nil.*) **Typhlops oligolepis** Wall. *Walls' Blind Snake*.

T. oligolepis. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J.* Vol XIX, p 33b

Type.—In the British Museum. From Nagri Valley.

Length.—142 mm. (5½ inches.)

Lepid.—Costals. In 16 rows.

Distn.—*Eastern Himalayas*. Sikkim. (Nagri Valley, circa 5,000 feet. (F. W.) Singla, Darjeeling Dist. 5,000 feet. (Ind. Mus.)

Note.—I have seen three specimens. Miss Procter tells me she cannot trace the type sent by me to the British Museum.

2. (Nil.) **Typhlops mackinnoni** Wall. *Mackinnon's Blind Snake*.

T. porrectus. *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2. (No 6916).

T. mackinnoni. *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX*, p 805; *l.c. Vol. XXI*, p 278.

T. venningi. *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII*, p 515.

Types.—The types of both *mackinnoni* and *venningi* are in the British Museum. The former is from Mussoorie and the latter from Pyawbwe.

Length.—270 mm. ($10\frac{5}{8}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{70}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 18 rows.

Distn.—N. W. Frontier. Malakand. (Ind. Mus.) *Western Himalayas* Amber, (? Amb.) N. E. of Murree. Simla. Bhim Tal. (Ind. Mus.) Mussoorie. (F. W.) *Peninsular India*. Punjab. (Lahore. Ind. Mus.) U. P. (Barabanki. Ind. Mus.) Bengal. Calcutta. (Ind. Mus.) Burma. Pyawbwe, Shan States. (F. W.)

3. (278) **Typhlops porrectus** Stoliczka. *Stoliczka's Blind Snake*.

T. porrectus. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 19; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr Jena*. 1910, p 141; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI*, p 278.

Length.—234 mm. ($9\frac{1}{4}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{51}$ to $\frac{1}{33}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 18 rows.

Distn.—*Western Himalayas*. Mussoorie. (Quetta Mus.). *Eastern Himalayas*. Darjeeling Dist. (Ind. Mus.). *Peninsular India*. Bengal. (Calcutta Ind. Mus.). Alipore (Bombay colln.). Behar (Pusa. Ind. Mus.). Guzerat. (Ahmedabad. F. W.). Sind. (Karachi. F. W.). C. P. (Nagpur F. W.). Western Ghats. (Bombay. Travancore. Brit. Mus.). Bangalore. (F. W.). *Ceylon*. Punduloya. (Brit. Mus.).

Note.—The Snake referred to by Sclater (*List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2) is *mackinnoni* Wall. Miss Procter tells me there are two specimens labelled *porrectus* in the British Museum from Punduloya, Ceylon.

4. (272) **Typhlops beddomei**, Boulenger. *Beddome's Blind Snake*.

T. beddomii. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 18; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p. 585; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 140; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 556.

Length.—140 mm. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 18 rows.

Distn.—*Western Ghats*. Nilgiris. Anamalais. Cochin. Travancore. Tinnevely. *Eastern Ghats*. Vizagapatam.

5. (280) **Typhlops mirus** Jan. *Jan's Ceylon Blind Snake*.

T. mirus. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 52; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 127; *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 7.

Length.—140 mm. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{36}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 18 rows. The nasals sometimes fail to meet behind the rostral.

Distn.—*Ceylon*. Peradeniya. (Ind. Mus.).

Note.—I have examined five specimens, four of which are in the Indian Museum, and one in the Colombo Museum.

6. (281) **Typhlops andamanensis** Stoliczka. *The Andaman Blind Snake*.

T. andamanensis. *Annandale, J. A. S., Beng.*, 1905, p 175; *Boulenger Cat. Vol I*. 1893, p 52.

Length.—165 mm. ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 18 rows.

Distn.—Andaman Islands.

7. (271) **Typhlops braminus** (Daudin.) *The Common Blind Snake*.

T. psammophilus. Annandale, *Mem. A. S. Beng.* Vol 10, p 193 ; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
T. braminus. Annandale, *J. A. S., Beng.*, 1905, pp 173 and 175; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 16; *l.c. Vol III* 1896, p 584; P. Z. S. 1919, p. 270; Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p. 69; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 132; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891 p 1; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p 104 ; *l.c. Vol XIX*, p. 609; *l.c. Vol XXV*, p 378; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 9 *Spol. Zeylan.* 1921, p 396.
T. fletcheri. Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 556.
Length.—170 mm. ($6\frac{3}{4}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ the total length.
Lepid.—Costals. In 20 rows.
Distn.—S. America. Mexico. Africa. South of the Equator. S. Asia. Arabia to S. China and Coastal Islands. *Islands of the Indian Ocean.* Madagascar. Comoro. Mauritius. Cocos. Ceylon. Andamans. *Malay Archipelago.* Java. Borneo. Celebes. *Pacific Islands* Ceram. Philippines. Guam. Formosa. Loo Choos.
Note.—I have recently had a specimen from Bangalore, and examined another in the Karachi Museum in which the suture from the nostril passes to the 2nd labial on one side, being normal on the other. In consequence I can no longer consider *T. fletcheri* a distinct species
8. (Nil.) **Typhlops limbricki** Annandale. *Limbrick's Blind Snake*.

T. limbricki. Annandale, *Mem. A. S. Beng. Vol I*, No 10, p 193 ; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
Types.—In the Indian Museum. Collected at Ramnad.
Length.—72 mm. ($2\frac{7}{8}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{10}$ the total length.
Lepid.—Costals. In 20 rows, not 18 as given in the description.
Distn.—South India. Ramnad. Marikuppam. (Ind. Mus.).
Note.—I consider this a very dubious species differing from *braminus* only in its stouter habit. I make the diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ the total length in both type specimens, and in view of the great range of variation in this respect seen in *acutus*, and other species, I think it may have to be united with *braminus*.
9. (Nil.) **Typhlops thurstoni** Boettger. *Thurston's Blind Snake*.

T. thurstoni. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 26; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p 585; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 556.
Length.—240 mm. ($9\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ the total length.
Lepid.—Costals. In 20 rows.
Distn.—Western India. South of Goa. From sea level, (Trichur. Ind. Mus.) to about 4,000 feet. (Wynad. Nilgiris).
Note.—I have examined three examples.
10. (274) **Typhlops jerdoni** Boulenger. *Jerdon's Blind Snake*.

T. diversiceps. Annandale, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp 37, 44 and 53.
T. jerdoni. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 19; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p 418; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX*, p 338; *l.c. Vol XXVI*, p 865.
Length.—298 mm. (11.7 inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ the total length.
Lepid.—Costals. In 22 rows.
Distn.—Eastern Himalayas Buxa Dooars. (Ind. Mus.) Darjeeling Dist. (F.W.). Assam Hills. Abor. Khasi. (Ind. Mus.). Burma. Pegu. (? Hills. Bombay colln.) N. Shan States. (Lashio. Ind. Mus.)

11. (273) **Typhlops leucomelas** Boulenger. *The Pied Blind Snake*.

T. leucomelas. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. I*, 1893, p. 18; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena*, 1910, p. 127; Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p. 13.

Length.—130 mm. ($5\frac{1}{8}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ to $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 22 rows.

Distn.—Ceylon. Near Galle.

Note.—Only two specimens known, the type in the British Museum, and one discovered by me in the Colombo Museum, locality not on record.

12. (282) **Typhlops tenuicollis** (Peters.) *Peters's Blind Snake*.

T. tenuicollis Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. I* 1893, p. 37.

Length.—368 mm. (1 foot, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.)

Lepid.—Costals. In 22 rows.

Distn.—Himalayas. (Exact locality not specified.)

Note.—Known from a single specimen.

13. (279) **Typhlops theobaldianus** Stoliczka. *Theobald's Blind Snake*.

T. theobaldianus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. I*, 1893, p. 26; Slater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 3.

Type.—In the Indian Museum. Locality not known.

Length.—346 mm. (1 foot, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 22 rows. No 6888 in the Indian Museum, 346 mm. in length, has the suture above the nostrils complete. In No 8723 which is 317 mm. in length, the suture above the nostril fails to reach the rostral.

Distn.—Assam. Samaguting. Lat. $25^{\circ}8'$. Long. $93^{\circ}8'$. (Ind. Mus.)

Note.—Only two specimens are known, and both are in the Indian Museum.

14. (275) **Typhlops oatesi** Boulenger. *Oates's Blind Snake*.

T. oatesi. Annandale, *J. A. S., Beng.* 1905; p. 175; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. I*, 1893, p. 23.

Types.—In the British Museum.

Length.—200 mm. ($7\frac{7}{8}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{4}}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 24 rows.

Distn.—Andamans, Cocos Islands.

Note.—I have examined all the *Typhlops* in the Indian Museum, but could not trace the specimen referred to by Annandale from the Cocos Islands.

15. (277) **Typhlops bothriorhynchus** Günther. *Günther's Blind Snake*.

T. bothriorhynchus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol. I*, 1893, p. 23.

Types.—In the British Museum, labelled Penang. (Cantor.)

Length.—160 mm. ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{5}}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 24 rows.

Distn.—Assam. N. W. India. ?

Note.—The locality of the type (Penang) is open to the strongest doubts. At least six other snakes from Peninsular India are recorded from the Malay Peninsular on the sole authority of Cantor. These are *Polyodontophis sagittarius*, *Helicops schistosus*, *Xenochrophis cerasogaster*, *Zamenis fasciolatus*, *Hypsirrhina sieboldi*, and *Bungarus caeruleus*. Stoliczka records it from Hardwar in the N. W. Provinces. I have not been able to trace the specimen which is not in the British Museum, nor in the Indian Museum.

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Corrigenda.

Vol. XXIX—page 351.

For Family "*Glauconiidae*" read "*Leptotyphlopidae*" Loc. cit. for "*Glauconia*" read "*Leptotyphlops*."

Stejneger and Barbour in their check list of North American Amphibians and Reptiles (2nd Edition) 1923, page 79, accept Fitzinger's *Leptotyphlops* (Sept. Report 1843, page 24) type *nigricans*. This clearly precedes Gray's *Glauconia* which dates from 1845. The change in the name of the genus necessitates a change in the name of the family.

16. (276) **Typhlops diardi** Schlegel. *Diard's Blind Snake.*

T. bothriorynchus. *Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2.

T. diardi. *Annandale, J. A. S. Beng.*, 1904, p 207; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp 37, 44 and 53; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 22; *Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1913, p 337; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 146; *Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 2; *Venning, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, p 770; *Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 352 and 620; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p 314; *l.c. Vol XIX*, pp 609, 757a and 898; *l.c. Vol XXV*, p 381.

Length.—430 mm. (1 foot, 5 inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{29}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 24 to 26 rows.

Distn.—*Eastern Himalayas. Bengal. Assam. Hills and plains North and South of the Brahmaputra. Burma. Hills and plains. Tenasserim Dist. (Moulmein. Ind. Mus.) Siam. Cochinchina.*

17. (Nil) **Typhlops tephrosoma** Wall. *The Grey Blind Snake.*

T. tephrosoma. *Annandale, Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1912, pp 37, 44 and 53; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p 314.

Type.—In the British Museum?. From the Khasi Hills.

Length.—190 mm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{34}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 28 rows.

Distn.—*Assam. Abor Hills. (Janamukh. Ind. Mus.) Khasi Hills. (Shillong. F. W.)*

Note.—Miss Procter tells me she has not been able to trace the type sent by me to the British Museum.

18. (283) **Typhlops acutus** (Dumeril and Bibron.) *The Indian Beaked Blind Snake.*

T. acutus. *Annandale, J. A. S. Beng.*, 1904, p 208; *l.c.* 1905, p 209; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 56; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910 p 141; *Slater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 3; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV*, p 377 *l.c. Vol XVI*, p 292.

Length.—610 mm. (2 feet). Diameter $\frac{1}{36}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In from 28 to 34 rows.

Distn.—*Peninsular India. South of the Ganges Basin, and South of Rajputana.*

Family.—GLAUCONIIDAE.

Genus.—GLAUCONIA Gray.

19. (284) **Glauconia blanfordi** Boulenger. *Blanford's Blind Snake.*

G. carltoni. *Barbour, Bull. Mus. Harv. Coll. Vol LI, No 12*, p 316.

G. blanfordi. *Alcock and Finn, J. A. S. Beng.* 1896, p 561; *Annandale, J. A. S., Beng.* 1905, p 209; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 66; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XX*, p 1033.

Length.—247 mm. ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches). Diameter $\frac{1}{55}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ the total length.

Lepid.—Costals. In 14 rows.

Distn.—*Punjab. Amballa. (Barbour) Multan. (F. W.) Sind. Kotri. (No 14317. Ind. Mus.) N. W. Frontier. Jamrud. (F. W.) Baluchistan (Nos 14230 and 14231. Ind. Mus.)*

Note.—The very slight departure (1-55) of Barbour's *carltoni* from the diameter reported by Boulenger for the two types of *blanfordi* (1-60 to 1-70), is too trivial a basis upon which to establish a new species and there is no other obvious difference between this and *blanfordi*.

I have now examined six specimens with the diameter ranging between the above specified limits.

20. (*Nil.*) **Glauconia macrorhynchus** (Jan.) *Jan's Beaked Blind Snake.*

G. blanfordi. Annandale, J. A. S. Beng., 1905, p 209 (part); Sclater. *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 4. (*Nos* 12014, 12016 and 12017. No. 12015 is now in a state of dissolution.)

G. macrorhynchus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 61; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVIII*, p 796.

Length.—234 mm. ($9\frac{1}{4}$ inches) Diameter $\frac{1}{81}$ to $\frac{1}{113}$ the total length. *Lepid.*—Costals. In 14 rows.

Distn.—Sind. Karachi. (Ind. Mus.) *Baluchistan*. Quetta. (No 14729. Ind. Mus.) *Persia*. Maidan Mihaftan. Falujah. Euphrates. (Bombay colln.) Bushire. (No 8405. Ind. Mus.) *N. Africa*. Nubia.

Note.—I have examined eight specimens, and can find no differences in the lepidosis between this and *G. blanfordi*. Its entity as a species depends, therefore, entirely on its more slender configuration, and the beaked condition of the snout.

Family.—BOIDÆ.

Subfamily.—PYTHONINÆ.

Genus.—PYTHON Daudin.

21. (286) **Python molurus** (Linné.) *The Indian Python.*

P. reticulatus. *Editors, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, p 718.

P. molurus. *Abercromby, Sn. of Ceylon*, 1910, pp 35, 49 and 67; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1911, p 206; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 87; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p 418; *Begbie, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVII*, p 1021; *Cadell, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII*, p 202; *Channer, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol IX*, p 491; *D'Abreu, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV*, p 599; *Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI*, p 519; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VI*, p 424; *l.c. Vol X* p 69; *Forsyth, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXI*, p 277; *Hagenback, Spol. Zeylan.* 1905, p 197; *Inverarity, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol VIII*, p 405; *Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV*, p 395; *l.c. Vol XVI*, p 758; *Pearless, Spol. Zeylan.* 1909, p 54; *Phipson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol I*, p 165; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 131; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 4; *Stewart, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV*, p 150; *Wall and Evans, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 349 and 617; *Wall-Rec. Ind. Mus.* 1907, p 155; *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX*, pp 340 and 610; *l.c. Vol XXI*, p 447; *l.c. Vol XXVI*, p 862; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 48.

Distn.—*Ceylon. Peninsular India.* To the extreme limit of Sind. (Habb River). *Bengal. Himalayas.* Dehra Dun to Sikkim. *Assam. Burma. Siam. S. China and Coastal Islands. Malay Peninsula? Malay Archipelago? Java.*

Note.—Flower questions the Malay Peninsula. Pythons are in the stock in trade of every Indian juggler, and some of these men travel beyond India. Pythons are transported occasionally in cargoes and it is not so long ago that a *reticulatus* reached the London docks, and was sent to Regent's Park. (The Field, 31-8-07). Another *reticulatus* was found on board ship at Bombay among a cargo of timber shipped from Moulmein. These facts may explain the occurrence of other snakes in unexpected localities.

22. (285) **Python reticulatus** (Schneider.) *The Reticulate Python.*

Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1905, p 175; Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 85; Hagenbeck, Spol. Zeylan 1905, p 197; Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 505; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 4.

Distn.—Burma. Moulmein. (Bombay colln.) Pegu Yomas, 15 miles from Minhla. Martaban. Tavoy. (F.W.) Mergui. (Ind. Mus.) Nicobar Islands. Siam. Indo-China. South China. Malay Peninsula. Malay Archipelago. Sumatra to Timor. Pacific Islands. Ceram. Philippines.

Sub-family.—BOINÆ

Genus.—ERYX Daudin.

23. (287) **Eryx conicus** (Schneider.) *Schneider's Earth Boa.*

Gongylophis conicus. Boulenger, Faun. Brit. Ind. Rept. 1890, p 247; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIV, p 386; Millard, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XV, p 348; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 5.

Eryx conicus. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 124; D'Abreu, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIV, p 9; Gharpurey, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 372; Levett-Yeats, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 371; Pitman, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXII, p 633; Powell, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXIII, p 371; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 143; Trench, N. H. J. Vol XXV, p 151; Wall. Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 292; l. c. Vol XXI, p 2.

Length.—838 mm. (2 feet, 9 inches).

Lepid.—The costals, two head-lengths behind the head are 37 to 46, at midbody 40 to 55; two heads-lengths before the vent 24 to 35. Ventrals. 162 to 196. Subcaudals. 16 to 24.

Distn.—Peninsular India. South of the Himalayas. Baluchistan. Fort Munro. (Bombay colln.) Sind. Larkana. (Bombay colln.) Ganges Valley. Allahabad. Palair. Boxar. Naini Tal Dist. (Ind. Mus.) Behar. (D'Abreu.) Lower Bengal. Singbhum. Manbhum. Chaibasa. (Ind. Mus.) Ceylon? Trincomalee.? (Bombay colln.)

*Note.—This and the next are frequently to be seen among the stock in trade of jugglers, many of whom travel vast distances. Deception is the very essence of their craft, and no credence whatever should be given to information derived from such a source, these men being notoriously mendacious as I have repeatedly proved. Hence the query to Trincomalee. See also note to *Hurria rhynchops* and *Python molurus*.*

24. (288) **Eryx jaculus** (Linné). *Linné's Earth Boa.*

E. jaculus. Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIX, p 1000.

E. johni. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 127; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 143; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 6; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XVI, p 387; l. c. Vol XX, p 1034; l. c. Vol XXI, p 12.

Length.—1,105 mm. (3 feet, 7½ inches).

Lepid.—The costals, two heads-lengths behind the head are 46 to 54, at midbody 47 to 65, and two heads-lengths before the vent 34 to 46. Ventrals. 189 to 213. Subcaudals. 18 to 37.

Distn.—Peninsular India. South of the Himalayas. Baluchistan. Hanna. Duki. (Quetta Mus.) Sind. Karachi. (Ind. Mus.) Larkana. (Bombay colln.) Punjab. Rajanpur. Pind Dadun Khan. (Ind. Mus.) Multan. Jullunder. Delhi. (Bombay colln.) Jhelum. (F. W.) N. W. P. Agra. (Ind. Mus.) U. P. Lucknow. (Bombay colln.)

In the Journal (Vol. XXIX, p. 127) Ingoldby shows good reason to consider *johni* specifically the same as *jaculus*. His view is supported by Miss Procter and I am in full agreement with these authorities.

Family.—ILYSIIDÆ.

Genus.—CYLINDROPHIS Wagler.

25 (289) **Cylindrophis rufus** (Laurenti.) *Laurenti's Earth Snake.*

C. rufus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 135; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 6; Wall and Evans, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XIII*, pp 345 and 615.

Lepid.—Ventrals. 185 to 245.

Distn.—Burma. North to Wuntho and Bhamo. (Long. 96°. Lat. 24°). N. Shan States. (Lashio. Bombay colln.) S. Shan States. (Ava. Ind. Mus. Pyawbwe. Taunggyi. Bombay colln.) Tenasserim. *Malay Peninsula. Siam. Indo-China. Malay Archipelago.* Sumatra to Celebes.

26. (290) **Cylindrophis maculatus** (Linné). *Linné's Earth Snake.*

C. maculatus. Abercromby, *Spol. Zeylan.* 1913, p 146; Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 136; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 127; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 863; *Spol. Zeylan.* 1920, p 313; l. c. 1921, p 396; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 18.

Length.—622 mm. (2 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch).

Lepid.—Ventrals. 180 to 215.

Dist.—Ceylon. Low country and up to about 1,700 feet.

Family.—UROPELTIDÆ.

Genus.—UROPELTIS Cuvier.

27. (291) **Uropelepis grandis** Kelaart. *Kelaart's Earth Snake.*

U. grandis. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 139; Green, *Spol. Zeylan.* 1906, p 220; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 127; Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 26.

Distn.—Ceylon. At low elevations. Trincomalee. Matara. Kolonne Korle. Badulla.

Genus.—RHINOPHIS Hemprich.

28. (Nil.) **Rhinophis fergusonianus** Boulenger. *Ferguson's Earth Snake.*

Boulenger, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 236; *Cat. Vol. III*, 1896, p 596;

Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 70; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena* 1910, p 137.

Type.—In the British Museum from the Cardamom Hills.

Length.—320 mm. (12 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.)

Lepid.—Costals. In 15 rows at midbody. Ventrals. 188. Subcaudals. 4.

Distn.—Western Ghats. Cardamom Hills. Near Trivandrum (Ferguson).

29. (296) **Rhinophis sanguineus** Beddome. *Beddome's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I 1893, p 143 ; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. X*, p 70 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 137 ; *Sclater List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7 ; *Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 557.
Length.—407 mm. (16 inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 182 to 218. Subcaudals. 5 to 11.
Distn.—*Western Ghats*. Mysore (Koppa. Ind. Mus. Kalsa. F. W.) Wynad. Nilgiris. Travancore. Tinnevely.
30. (293) **Rhinophis punctatus** Müller. *Müller's Earth Snake*.
R. punctatus. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1890, p 141 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 127 ; *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 33.
Distn.—*Ceylon*. Hills in the Central Provinces. Kandy. Peradeniya.
31. (294) **Rhinophis planiceps** (Peters.) *Peters's Earth Snake*.
R. planiceps. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1890, p 141 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 127 ; *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 36.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 153 to 182.
Distn.—*Ceylon*. Hills in the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.
32. (295) **Rhinophis trevelyanus** (Kelaart). *Trevelyan's Earth Snake*.
R. oxyrhynchus. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 7. (Nos 6993, 6978, 6980 to 6983).
R. trevelyanus. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1890, p 142 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 127 ; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7. (Nos 6941, 6984 to 6986, 6988 to 6990, 8388). *Wall, Spol. Zeylan.* 1921, p 405 ; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 38.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 175 to 204. Subcaudals. 2 to 6.
Distn.—*Ceylon*. Hills in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.
Note.—No. 6987 of Sclater's list was not in the Indian Museum when I examined the specimens.
33. (Nil.) **Rhinophis travancoricus** Boulenger. *Boulenger's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 143 ; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 596 ; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 70 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*, 1910, p 137.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 132 to 146. Subcaudals. 5 to 7.
Distn.—*Western India*. South of Ernakulam. (Lat. 10°. Ind. Mus.) From sea level to about 4,000 feet. Pirmed.
34. (Nil.) **Rhinophis porrectus** Wall. *Willey's Earth Snake*.
Rhinophis punctatus. Willey, Spol. Zeylan. 1903, p 88.
Rhinophis porrectus. Wall, Oph. Tap. 1921, p 35.
Type.—In the British Museum. From near Chilaw.
Length—355 mm. (14 inches).
Lepid.—Costals. In 17 rows at midbody. Ventrals, 281. Subcaudals. 6.
Distn.—*Ceylon*. N. W. Provinces. (Between Chilaw and Puttalam.)
35. (297) **Rhinophis blythi** Kelaart. *Blyth's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, p 144 ; *Fletcher, Spol. Zeylan.* 1908, p 98 ; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena*. 1910, p 127 ; *Sclater, List Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7 (part Nos 6955 and 6992) *Wall, Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 40.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 145 to 168. Subcaudals. 3 to 9.
Distn.—*Ceylon*. Hills in the Central and Uva Provinces.
Note.—No. 6979 of Sclater's list was missing when I examined the Uropeltis in the Indian Museum.

36. (Nil.) **Rhinophis drummondhayi** Wall. *Drummond-Hay's Earth Snake*,
Rhinophis blythi. Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7 (part, No. 6945).
Rhinophis drummondhayi. Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 43.
Types.—In the British Museum. Co-types in the Indian, Bombay, and Colombo Museums, all from Uva Patnas.
Length.—330 mm. (13 inches).
Lepid.—Costals. In 17 rows at midbody. Ventrals 173 to 191. Subcaudals 4 to 8.
Distn.—Ceylon. Hills of Central and Uva Provinces.
37. (292) **Rhinophis oxyrhynchus** (Schneider.) *Schneider's Earth Snake*.
R. oxyrhynchus. Boulenger, *Cat. Vol I*, 1890, p 141; *Cat. Vol III*, 1896, p 596; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 127; Wall *Spol. Zeylan.* 1921, p 397; *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 32.
Length.—571 mm. (1 foot, 10½ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 211 to 227.
Distn.—Ceylon. The low country in the Northern Provinces Mullaitivu. Vavoniya.
- Genus—**SILYBURA** Gray.
38. (319) **Silybura macrolepis** Peters. *The Large-scaled Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 159; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; Wall, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol. XIX*, p 756.
Length.—323 mm. (12¾ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals, 127 to 140; Subcaudals, 7 to 12.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Between Lonavli (Lat. 18°7') and Igatpuri (Lat. 19°7'). As low as about 1,500 feet.
39. (298) **Silybura melanogaster** (Gray.) *The Ceylon Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 146; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 127; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7; Wall, *Oph. Tap.* 1921, p 29.
Distn.—Ceylon. Hills of Central Provinces.
40. (299) **Silybura pulneyensis** (Beddome.) *The Palni Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 147; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 7.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Palnis. Travancore.
41. (301) **Silybura petersi** Beddome. *Peters's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 148; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr.* 1910, p 137; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 8.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais.
42. (302) **Silybura maculata** Beddome. *The Large-spotted Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 149; Ferguson, *Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 70; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; Sclater, *List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p. 8.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais. Travancore.
43. (303) **Silybura liura** Günther. *The Dark-bordered Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 149; Sarasin, *Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Madura and Tinnevely Districts.

44. (304) **Silybura ocellata** Beddome. *The Ocellated Earth Snake.*
Silybura ocellata Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 150; Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X, p 70; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 8 (part, Nos 4308, 4309, 4310, 6959, 12411, 12414, 12415); Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXV, p 632; l.c. Vol XXVI, p 557.
Lepid.—Costals. Rarely in 19 rows in midbody. Ventrals 185 to 234.
Distn.—Western Ghats. South of the Goa gap. Wynad. Nilgiris. Cochin. Anamalais. Palnis. Travancore. Tinnevely.
45. (306) **Silybura nitida** Beddome. *The Black-backed Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 151; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 8.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais (Cochin side).
46. (307) **Silybura dindigalensis** Beddome. *The Pale-bordered Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 152; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 9.
Lepid.—Ventrals 155 to 168.
Distn.—Hills of S. India. Sirumalais. (Near Dindigul.)
47. (309) **Silybura macrorhynchus** Beddome. *The Long-snouted Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 153; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais.
48. (310) **Silybura beddomei** Günther. *Beddome's Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 153; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais.
49. (311) **Silybura ellioti** Gray. *Elliot's Earth Snake.*
Silybura ocellata. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891. (part No 12419).
S. ellioti. Boulenger Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 154; Cat. Vol III, 1896, p 596; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 9.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 144 to 176. Subcaudals. 5 to 11.
Distn.—Hills of Peninsular India. Western Ghats. South of the Goa gap. (N. Canara. Mysore. Eastern Ghats of Coimbatore District. Nilgiris. Balarangams. Anamalais. Palnis. Tinnevely.) Shevaroyes. S. Arcot. Jalarpet. (F. W.) Golconda. Vizagapatam. Ganjam.
Note.—A specimen (No 144) in the Bombay Collection is labelled Nasik. I think it better to await confirmation of this single locality North of the Goa gap. (See note to *S. phipsoni*.)
50. (312) **Silybura phipsoni** Mason. *Phipson's Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 155; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 138 to 157.
Distn.—Western Peninsular India. North of Palghat above about 2,000 feet. Thana. Satara. Belgaum. Dharwar. N. Kanara. Mysore. Nilgiris. Balarangams.

Note.—I found 34 specimens in the Bombay collection mostly without records of locality. One from Paralai, Anamalais (No 50-7) recorded as presented by me is a mistake. Though I have had many snakes from this locality I have not had this species. This mistake justifies the questioning of locality in some other cases. (See note to *Psammophis leithi*.)

51. (313) **Silybura rubrolineata** Günther. *The Red-flanked Earth Snake*.
Silybura brevis. *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 9. (*part*, No 6954.)
S. rubrolineata. *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 155; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 70; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 9.
Distn.—*Western Ghats*. South of the Palghat gap. Anamalais. Travancore.

52. (314) **Silybura myhendræ** Boulenger. *Boulenger's Earth Snake*.
Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1904, p 208; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 156; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p 596; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J.* 1895, p 70; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
Length.—380 mm. (15 inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 139 to 156. Subcaudals. 6 to 8.
Distn.—*Western Ghats*. South of the Goa gap. Nilgiris. (Brit. Mus.) Travancore.

53. (315) **Silybura madurensis** Beddome. *The Orange-bellied Earth Snake*.
Annandale, J. A. S., Beng., 1904, p 208; *Boulenger, Cat. Vol I*, 1893, p 156; *l. c. Vol III*, 1896, p 596. *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 70; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
Length.—343 mm. (13½ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 140 to 151.
Distn.—*Western India*. South of Palghat. From sea level (Alleppey to about 5,000 feet in the Travancore Hills.

54. (316) **Silybura rubromaculata** Beddome. *The Red-spotted Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 157; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; *Sclater. List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 9.
Lepid.—Subcaudals. 7 to 10.
Distn.—*Western Ghats*. South of the Goa gap. Mysore (Koppa. Ind. Mus.) Anamalais.

55. (317) **Silybura arcticeps** Günther. *Gunther's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 157; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137.
Distn.—*Western Ghats*. South of the Palghat gap. Tinnevely.

56. (318) **Silybura brevis** (Günther). *Cuvier's Earth Snake*.
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 158; *l.c. Vol III*, 1896, p 596; *Ferguson, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol X*, p 70; *Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena.* 1910, p 137; *Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus.* 1891, p 9 (*part. All except No 6954*). *Wall Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI*, p 558.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 119 to 146.
Distn.—*Hills of Peninsular India*. Western Ghats. (From Castle Rock to Travancore.) Shevaroys. Ganjam.

57. (300) **Silybura grandis** (Beddome). *The Anamalai Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 148 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137 ; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 8.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Anamalais.
58. (305) **Silybura nigra** Beddome. *The Black-bellied Earth Snake.*
Silybura ocellata. Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 8. (part, No 12413.)
S. nigra. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 151 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137 ; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 8 (part, excepting Nos 12413 and 12419).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 169 to 183.
Distn.—Western Ghats. South of Palghat gap. Anamalais. Palnis Travancore. Tinnevely.
59. (308) **Silybura broughami** Beddome. *Brougham's Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 152 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910 p 137.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 195 to 230.
Distn.—Hills of S. India. Palnis. Sirumalais.
 Genus.—PSEUDOPLECTRURUS Boulenger.
60. (320) **Pseudoplectrurus canaricus** (Beddome). *The Canarese Earth Snake.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 160 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137.
Lepid.—Ventrals. 172 to 189.
Distn.—Western Ghats. South Kanara. Mysore. (Brit. Mus.)
 Genus.—BRACHYOPHIDIUM Wall.
61. (Nil.) **Brachyophidium rhodogaster** Wall. *Wall's Earth Snake.*
Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVIII, p 41.
Type.—In the British Museum.
Length.—178 mm. (7 inches).
Lepid.—Costals. In 15 rows in midbody. Ventrals. 137 to 145. Subcaudals. 6 to 11.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Palnis.
 Genus.—PLECTRURUS Dumeril and Bibron.
62. (321, 322) **Plectrurus perroteti** Dumeril and Bibron. *Perrotet's Spinetail.*
P. davisoni. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 161 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137.
P. perroteti. Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 161 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1910, p 137 ; Sclater, List. Sn. Ind. Mus. 1891, p 9 ; Wall, Bomb. N. H. J. Vol XXVI, p 558.
Length.—420 mm. (16½ inches).
Lepid.—Ventrals. 152 to 181. Subcaudals. 6 to 12.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Nilgiris. Anamalais.
63. (323) **Plectrurus guentheri** Beddome. *Gunther's Spinetail.*
Boulenger, Cat. Vol I, 1893, p 162 ; Sarasin, Zool. Jahr. Jena. 1920, p 137.
Distn.—Western Ghats. Nilgiris.